

second thread (22) of the movable collar (20) or threads of the torque transmitting nut (30) instead of being formed on the side of the bolt (40). Of course, formation of the thin layer (the case of being applied to the threads of the bolt (40) and the case of being applied to the side of the movable collar) may be performed in combination of adoption of the embodiments, in which the above-mentioned threads may be made special in shape or the pitch is changed.

Hereinbelow, referred to as a third embodiment of the special thread ridge. In addition, formation of the thin layer may be performed in accordance with a conventional method, for example, methods described in, for example, United States Patent Application Nos. 371,604/1964 and 398,495/1964 (now USP 3,294,139); 599,042/1966 and 628,683/1967 (now USP 3,498,352 and USP 3,579,684 which was reissued as Re.28,812); 821,178/1969 (now USP 3,554,258); 203,130/1971 (now USP 3,878,222); 314,854/1972 and 400,502/1973 (now USP 3,858,262 and USP 3,896,760), and United States Patent Nos. 3,995,074; 4,054,688; 4,100,882 and 4,120,993, such as special nylon, formed only on thread ridges of a portion, of which configuration, angle and pitch are the same as those of common thread ridges, and further formation of the special thread ridges (422) from an elastic body, for example, an elastomer resin (while being natural, instead of applying such formation to the bolt, the second thread (22) of the movable collar (20) or the torque

transmitting nut (30) itself may be formed from an elastic body. Hereinbelow, referred to as a fourth embodiment of the special thread ridge. In addition, formation of the special thread ridge may be performed with the use of, for example, injection molding (including insert molding)) (not shown).